

A circular ink stamp from the Library of Congress. The text "LIBRARY OF CONGRESS." is curved along the top inner edge. The date "SEP 26" is stamped in the center. The text "SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT." is curved along the bottom inner edge. A diagonal line is drawn across the stamp from the top right towards the center.

WHOLE NO. 3321

Fitting Ground for Winter Wheat.

Northern Vermont Farm Notes.

It is to be feared that the grubs are doing quite a little damage this year. I had no corn planted in two cornfields on the farm that there were patches that looked as if they had been stricken with the frost. The growth of the stalk was small, the leaves became dead and dry, and it was a wonder

Franklin County, Vt.

Farmers' Falsa

The most benefit of the fair to the farmer is in getting up a competition to see who will raise the best crop and showing these products to the people and telling them how they are raised, that they may learn something from each other.—Joseph Ellis, Walden County, Me.

Preparing Bees for Winter.

The reason why the insertion of the dummy on the cold side of the hive is advocated is that if it is placed on the warm side, i. e., sunny side, it would increase the air space between the hive side and the colony, and would thus be detrimental in winter. Occasionally flights are necessary during winter for cleaning purposes, and some bee-keepers even go to the trouble of inserting glass sides to their hives to obtain the beneficial influence of the winter sun.

In all cases immediately upon the

make it known that they are ready to engage pickers by telling the village storekeeper, who is the recognized news medium everywhere on the Cape. The bosses visit the bog where the picking is to begin on the day before the season is to open, and "stake

from four to ten feet wide, their width depending on the supply of berries. The

they remove the fingers. The men, careless of appearances, make no preparations except here and there an expert who is permitted by the boss to use a "picker." The picker is an intricate arrangement of wire and handles invented by some experienced cranberry owner to save labor. Many

the ground that they tear the vines. Then th

When a car is ready the family, including aunts, cousins and grandparents—for every body picks—returns to some central gathering place. If the journey to the bag is short, one, all take place in the roomy bag house. With a whoop and hurrah the wagon starts out over the sandy roads. The ride to the bag is unbroken by roars, men blowing out whistles and all manner of noise by which the small boy expresses his joy that the journey is on.

Even in this out-of-the-way corner of the

Belmont. J. A. K.

Ohio's Farm College.

The farm connected with the Ohio College

The illustration shows a large p

For earnest, enterprising young men and women, horticulture and forestry in the various branches offer as large a reward for intelligent, well-directed effort as any other pursuit or profession. Forestry pro-

1102.

Good specimens in many of the above standard breeds may be kept. Classes are also taken at stock farms about Columbus and in neighboring counties, where methods of feeding and handling may be studied and animals inspected. Each year a class of twenty-five or more attends the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in charge of an instructor, spending a few days among the stock exhibits, the United States yards and packing houses.

The dairy laboratories print of water

plenty and cheap. Cucumbers are in light supply and higher. Fairly good marrow squashes are selling as low as 50 cents per barrel.

At New York Irish potatoes hold steady for the better grades. Sweet potatoes dull.

County roads are selling at easier prices

Notes from Washington, D. C.
Probably the most startling event of the week, and yet it is said came without surprise to those who knew, was the resignation of Dr. D. E. Salmon as chief of the

On Sept. 6 Dr. Salmon, in a few formal words, sent a letter to Hoonah, Alaska.

Dr. Johnson has done excellent work in the Department of Agriculture in uplifting the dairy and live stock interests of the country. He is considered an authority on the diseases of animals and on animal foods, and his services will undoubtedly be in strong demand.

The salary of the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry is \$4000 a year. The

It is two more good cultivations reduce the yield from twenty to forty per cent. I saw many corn fields on this trip, such as are notable everywhere in Virginia, where the corn had gotten a good start up to its first cultivation, then wor

the moisture and fertility of the land. Cor

over the tops these are dispersed and it is time for breakfast.

FASHIONABLE SANITARY DAIRY.

It is a fad among people of wealth and prominence "to get back to the farm. Among the latest acquisitions of the wealthy in the farming ranks is Miss Mary

daughter of the first John Jacob Astor. Sh

While the little mistakes and disappointments of the year's work in the field and garden are fresh and apparent, it is a good time to make a few notes—more than mental ones—with the view to correcting the difficulty next year. In the rush of planting in the busy season the exact way that things should be done, in the light of past experience, often escapes attention, and repetition of old failures is the result.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Dairy.

Handling the Milk.

Immediately the milk is drawn from the cow it should be strained through a wire and muslin strainer.

All buckets, cans and other utensils with which the milk is brought in contact should be made of tin. Rusty vessels should never be used.

The milk vessels should be kept clean and sweet, and washed with cold or tepid water first, then scalded with boiling water or steam, and finished with a rinsing of lime water. They should afterwards be drained out, sunned and aired.

Milk from newly-calved cows should not be used for skimming till after the eighth milking. Milk of some cows is not fit for butter making for a longer period, and should not be used until it is in suitable condition.

The milk should be cooled quickly to as low a temperature as possible, and this should be done in a clean place where there is no dust or smell.

It should be kept in a place where the atmosphere is free from foul or injurious odors. That which is left without the shelter of a roof should be protected from sun or rain by some other efficacious means.

A thermometer should be used to enable every dairymen to know the difference between the temperature of the atmosphere and available water, also the temperature of his dairy, milk and cream.

The cans of milk should be kept in the coolest place. Night and morning's supply of milk should be kept in separate vessels, but may be mixed when at the same temperature.

Persons engaged in milking should be always clean and tidy in their habits. Wherever possible a well should be sunk, so as to secure a permanent supply of cold water.

Good Milkers.

A really good milker is probably a greater rarity than a really good cow. All dairy farmers know how hard a matter it is to get a first-class milker, who will draw the milk rapidly from the udder with little hurting that delicate organ, and yet get every drop the cow is capable of giving. The cow is a sensitive creature and requires to be handled in a very gentle manner, and no portion of her body is more sensitive than her udder. It is a great relief to the cow to have her distended udder relieved of the milk that is in it, but, to do her best, she expects that the milk shall be drawn quickly, but gently—not by unnecessary tugging at the teats, but by gentle, rapid pressure, and with a downward movement of the fingers.

It goes without saying that the cows should be milked regularly, at the same hour each day, and always by the same milker. A change in the time of milking, or in the milker, means a decreased flow of milk until the cow becomes used to the ways of the new milker and there is a bond of sympathetic confidence established between him and the cow.

Good Skimming.

The essential points in good skimming are even temperature, even speed, and even feed. Separators should be checked daily in their work to see if any loss of fat is taking place. Machines are liable to go out of best form from time to time. In early separating days an average loss of under 0.15 per cent. of fat in the skim milk was considered good, while at the present time any average loss of over 0.05 is considered bad skimming. Thus 0.1 per cent. of loss in a farmer's average production of four thousand gallons a year means in twelve months about fifty pounds of butter not recovered. It will thus be seen that it pays to keep a sharp watch over the separator. The loss, of course, increases in accordance with more inefficient skimming of the machine.

Separate at a thickness producing about ten gallons from one hundred gallons of milk. Cool the cream immediately after separating. From underground tanks or wells cold water is always obtainable for this purpose. The cans of cream may be put down wells to keep them cool, or a small collar, well drained, lighted and ventilated may be used. Sometimes it will be best to stand the cream in a tub containing a few inches of water. Wrap a piece of clean cloth reaching to the water round the cream vessel. The water will be drawn up the cloth and evaporate, thereby cooling the cream.

A temperature of 80° is laid down as the most suitable temperature for skimming. At that temperature the cream is taken off cleaner and more readily than at a lower one. Good work can be done at a much lower temperature than 80°, but to do so the milk must be passed through the machine more slowly. There is a danger of the cream clogging when skimming at a low temperature.

A sheet of lead should be dressed neatly over the top of the block before the separator is finally bolted in its place. There is then no difficulty in keeping the machine and its surroundings clean and sweet, as the grease cannot soak in.

For old and rough buildings an application lasting and much cheaper than paint is made from skim milk and lime colored somewhat with yellow or red. It is made like whitewash and the proportions are not important. The lime will settle to the bottom and the mixture should be stirred when using. It should be applied in the form of a thin coat and looks as well as paint at a short distance away.—C. E. Chapman, Onondaga County, N. Y.

Literature.

THE MASTER WORD.

L. H. Hammond, in the above-named novel, has laid her scenes in the phosphate regions of Tennessee, and has produced a book that is essentially a story of the South of today. The main feature of the book relates to the race problem, and has to do with a husband's sin and a wife's forgiveness when he has repented beyond the bounds of earthly retribution. After his death she cares for his child, though she is not its mother, and this girl lives to discover her parentage, and learn that, though she is more white than black, she must cast her lot with the negro race. There is a fine scene between these two women, in which the duty of forgiveness is fully exemplified, and the acceptance of the law and the living of the higher life are emphatically set forth. The pictures of the region where the principal incidents occur are realistic and often highly dramatic, and the characters are drawn with a firm hand, especially the negroes, Aunt Dilsey, who is a typical representative of the old Mammy of slavery times, and the days of freedom that came after. Many of the happenings in this interesting volume occurred within the recollection of the

author, though all of them were not borrowed from the phosphate country, but took place elsewhere; but they are all, we are told, presented with a purpose to reflect Southern thoughts and hopes with absolute truthfulness. The tale will attract by the novelty of its situations and the faithfulness of its reproduction of a life with which few are familiar at the North. It is a convincing volume, in its way, because its author's heart was in her work, and is written with that fineness which seems to belong by right of heritage to the women of the South. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.)

THE LETTERS OF THEODORE.

A novel in the epistolary style, told with unusual cleverness, is "The Letters of Theodore," by Adelaide L. Rouse. It concerns principally the struggles of a literary woman from the West in New York. Her manuscripts are returned from the publishers again and again, but she perseveres under many discouragements in her efforts to succeed, and manages to keep the wolf from the door by the practice of many small economies. Her struggles are amusingly detailed in her letters to a friend, a teacher, who also has literary aspirations, and there is much wit and wisdom in her reflections on her condition, for she is never entirely cast down, though often in a place where she seems desperate. In a pleasing love story runs through the narrative, and the heroine is once engaged to a man whom she does not really love, but she courageously gives him up as a matter of duty. Then, after obtaining an opportunity to go abroad, she meets the man that she really cares for, who has been her benefactor under an assumed name. With matrimonial happiness comes the reading of the page proofs of the novel of whose value she has long been in doubt, but which promises to make a hit as a really good thing. The style of the book is familiar, but by no means vulgar, and is well adapted to the telling of a story which has no tragedy, but is apparently a clever transcript of real life under the many embarrassing circumstances of genteel poverty. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.)

ARIZONA SKETCHES.

One of the best books relating to the Southwest that has been published recently is "Arizona Sketches," by Joseph A. Munk, M. D. It is a handsome publication printed on thick glazed paper, and the illustrations it contains admirably supplement the handsome make-up and the lucid text. The author is evidently thoroughly familiar with his subjects, and no aspect of life in Arizona is overlooked in his interesting pages. He calls it a romantic land in which every object has an air of strangeness to the visitor who comes fresh from the East. Its growth, he tells us, has been retarded by its remote position in Uncle Sam's domain, but with the comparatively recent advent of the railroad, the influx of capital and population and the suppression of the one-headed Apache, a new life has been awakened that is destined to redeem the country from its ancient

lethargy, and make it a land of promise to many homeseekers and settlers. Dr. Munk also remarks that, paradoxical as it may seem, Arizona is both the oldest and newest portion of our country—the oldest in ancient occupation and civilization, and the newest in modern progress. He made his first trip to Arizona in the spring, 1894, and he has paid many visits there since then, with a constantly increasing interest and pleasure. A chapter devoted to the range cattle industry is full of valuable information to the uninitiated. Here is a curious fashion: "When a cow with a young calf starts for water, she invariably hides her calf in a bunch of grass or clump of bushes in some secluded spot, where it lies down and remains perfectly quiet until the mother returns. I have many times, while riding the range, found calves thus sequestered that could scarcely be aroused or frightened away." This was entirely reversing their usual habit of running away on the slightest provocation. Ranch life in all its details is fully described in this informative and entertaining volume, and the peaceful character of the ranchmen of today is dwelt upon at length. It is said that they

include men from every position in social and professional life. Considerable space is given to a description of the Sierra Bonita ranch of Col. Henry C. Hooker, a typical Yankee, who has spent the greater part of his life on the frontier. His ranch is a large and commodious one-story adobe structure built in the Spanish style of a rectangle, with all the doors opening upon a central court. Ample reference is made to the cliff dwellers, who have left behind so many remnants of their existence long ago, and near the close of the book there is an account of the Mogul Indians, who appear to be a gentle and inoffensive people, devoted to their families. They set a good example to settlers, for if a dispute occurs among them it is submitted to a peace council of old men, whose decision is obeyed without a murmur. Their few industries supply a sufficient income to meet their modest needs. Arizona has a fine climate, as is fully shown in the concluding pages of a book, which brings the territory in all its phases fully before the mind of the reader, and leaves behind an entirely agreeable impression. There are seven distinct life zones—ranging the entire gamut from the Arctic to the Tropics—in a radius of twenty-five miles, and the variety of life which is found cannot be duplicated anywhere on the globe. (New York: The Grafton Press. Price, \$2 net.)

IN THE MAINE WOODS.

Perhaps those who postpone their vacations until the autumn are wiser than those who take them earlier in the year. At least, it would seem so, after a perusal of a fine illustrated guide book, issued by Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company. Many of the pictures in this publication are full-page colored ones, and all are inspir-

A VIEW OF OHIO UNIVERSITY FARM.
Townsend Hall in the foreground, Horticultural Hall at the left, farm buildings in the centre.

contents of this volume originated, and it will be generally acknowledged, we believe, that the author expresses his opinions with logical precision and with a temperance and modesty that are highly commendable. After a well-put general introduction he treats of the ethics of heroism and patriotism, and asks in subsequent chapters can war be defended on the authority of Christ, and can war be defended on the grounds of reason? The book is a timely one, now that the Russian and Japanese empires have come to an agreement regarding the terms upon which war will cease in the far East. The author's fear that his work will have only a few readers is, we believe, a groundless one, for it is likely to excite more attention than his modesty will admit. It is published for the International Union. (Boston: Glinn & Co.)

ANDE TREMBATH.

England is prolific in good stories that never find their way to this country, and one of the best which has escaped the fate of many others of its kind is published in "Ande Trembath," by Miss Stan. Kemp. The hero is a young Cornwall lad, whose grandfather was deprived of his estates because he had been deemed a traitor, but his innocence of the charge is fully proven, and after many vicissitudes the boy finds the means to restore his father to the home of his ancestors. The youth has numerous adventures in South America. He discovers that his ancestor, whose estate had been confiscated, had fought loyally under General Braddock in America for the crown, though when he was shot by the troops of General Armstrong he was wearing a French uniform, which he had deemed as a disguise. The book is particularly happy in its description of Cornish customs and manners, and is a story well worth reading by those who like a good plot and highly romantic incidents. (Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Company. Price, \$1.50.)

JOHN UHL.

Like Lord Byron after the publication of "Childe Harold," Gustav Frensen awoke one morning and found himself famous. This was after he had given to the world, in 1893, "John Uhl," his third novel. The book, it is said, took Germany by storm, and it is reported that over two hundred thousand copies of the German edition were sold within eighteen months. An English translation by F. S. Delmer of this remarkable story is now given to the American reading public for the first time, and it is said to preserve the leading merits of the original with admirable exactitude. This book has appealed to modern Germany in somewhat the same manner that the novels of Charles Dickens affected the English readers of fiction of his day. The hero is of peasant stock and represents, naturally, the stock from whence he sprung. The author himself was a son of the people, his father being an humble mechanic, and he understands them thoroughly in all their hopes and aspirations, and vividly apparent are the peculiarities which give them distinct individuality. This is a book to be read in its entirety and not in desultory snatches, for its design will be hardly understood by those who begin in the middle of a book and read backward or forward. The description of the battle of Gravelotte in this book is a striking pen-picture and it has an immediate bearing on the progress of the story. Frensen was a Lutheran pastor, but he retired from the ministry when his works excited the hostility of the orthodox church party, and has since devoted himself to pure literature. "John Uhl" has created many adverse critics, but its admirers outnumber them by thousands. It is a book that pulsates with life and speaks directly to the hearts of the multitude. (Boston: Dana Estes & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

The September issue of "Mount Tom" is what it purports to be, an all outdoor magazine. Its editor, Gerald Stanley Lee, has an original way of looking at nature, and he expresses his ideas in a style that invites and holds attention by its quaintness and directness of appeal to the cultivated intellect. This periodical has no rival in its peculiar field, and it furnishes a great deal of food for thought, as well as abundant entertainment. It is published by the Mount Tom Press, Northampton, Mass. Price, \$1.00 a year.

The Golden Chronicle.

The Dowditch Dix Hall Association occupies a unique place among our philanthropic societies. Its object is to care for and educate the children of actors and those juvenile performers who have only occasional engagements. For twelve years Miss Nellie Whipple has had charge of the institution, which was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in December, 1894. At the hall a home is maintained for children whose parents' professional duties will not allow them to take charge of their little ones during the theatrical season. The children are taken care of in the city during the cold weather and during the hot period they are furnished a pleasant resort in the country. The parents pay what they are able, but the income is never sufficient to meet expenses, and, therefore, a dramatic club has been formed which gives entertainment for the benefit of the home. The juvenile performers have much to say in return for the care and attention they receive through the club's organization. The club is now on its annual tour, and has been playing at southern hotels from York Harbor, Me., to Spring Lake, N. J. The coming month it will go to the

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horticultural.

MICA GRIT.
oyster shells are kept where they can
to them at all times. Needless to say,
quarters are kept very clean, as well
the utensils out of which they eat and
k. Truth to tell, the drinking foun-
are raised about two feet from the
so that the hens have to fly up when
; in this way very little fecal matter
into the water. To guard against il-
sues and crude carbolic acid are freely
used.

BELLEVILLE DRIVING A CAR, Merrimack County, N. H. There is a considerable law racket in this town, and the police, who will provide protection to all classes of this kind. It may be easily stated in the language of a noted judge in Massachusetts, to wit: "Wherever there is gangsterism on the part of the plaintiff, contribute directly, or as a party, to the injury, the plaintiff will prevent the plaintiff from recovery, the trial of any civil case, before a jury, either by may demand a special verdict instead of a general verdict. That is, a list of several criminal charges will be made, and the jury will be handed to the jury and they are to answer yes or no to these questions. The judge of these answers and as a matter of law does from them which party is entitled to a verdict and renders judgment accordingly. The jury is not to be asked: Why? What is the probability of an occurrence or negligence which caused the injury complained of? If the jury were yes to this question, it is all of with the plaintiff, no matter how badly he may be injured, and how much he has suffered, and the judge has a right of law he cannot reverse. As has so many to determine in such cases one wrongdoer weighed most in the mind than the combined the innocent.

[illegible]

Andy Carnegie wants an epitaph with a big, big D, and no abbreviation.

It is to be hoped that the men will be temperate and not wear tight corsets.

Some of the naval officers, it is said, would like to see Bonaparte exiled to St. Helena.

Margherita, the daisy dower queen of Italy, is coming to this city. Fortunate Boston.

Mayor Collins died in harness. Perhaps that is the best way to go when all is said and done.

There is at least one official in Washington who is doing good and he is not there for keeps alone.

Allice Roosevelt is a republican princess with no royal airs about her. She is the daughter of her father.

The hoop skirt has arrived in New York and many people are wishing that it may not roll in this direction.

It does not prove that Battling Nelson was a descendant of the hero of Trafalgar, even if he did put up a good fight.

If you don't want to be a poor fellow don't be a good fellow. This is Rockefeller's advice, or at least the substance of it.

The shoes of George Washington were of the same size as those of M. Witte. Great men's understandings are much alike always.

Man is the creature of circumstance after all. Mr. Whetton never expected to be mayor of the old Parian city of Boston at the age of thirty-three.

Overcoats and straw hats went together this week. The New England climate is peculiar, but it gives that variety which is the spice of life.

Baron Komura's illness in New York has been much regretted. He is one of the blessed peace-makers that ought to have long life and prosperity.

The American Press Humorists Association will hold its next convention in the Quaker City. That's right. There the Penn was always mightier than the sword.

It is not easy for even rich people to get a berth, so say the returning European tourists. The biggest steamships have a limit to their capacity for accommodating passengers.

The foreign import trade is steadily increasing in Japan, and yet some of its rebellious citizens are not happy. The remainder of the civilized world, however, is not complaining.

Capt. Richard P. Hobson is to run for Congress way down in Alabama. If woman suffrage prevailed there he would certainly be elected, though he is no longer a kissing hero.

With a grand nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee and a grandson of Ulysses S. Grant on President Roosevelt's personal staff, the blue and the gray are harmonious colors. They make a happy union.

Tom Lawson said a bright thing about the gates ajar in connection with the lamented death of Mayor Collins. It was one of those unpremeditated verbal felicities that strikes home.

A woman in New York city has been living for years on forged checks, but now there has been a leg check put on her proceedings. The law is always interfering with the industrious crook.

It is said that Bhuddha, the holy and benevolent, had much to do with the settlement of peace. If this is true, it teaches Christians an important lesson. The Buddhists may be the good Samaritans of the Far East.

One would think that the schoolhouses ought to be ready for occupation after a nearly three months vacation, but city work moves slowly, and puts one in mind of Shakespeare's boy creeping unwillingly to school.

Mayor Collins, great as is the appreciation of his merit, is hardly estimated at his true value today. The poet says in regard to great men: "As dying limbs do lengthen out in death, so grows the stature of their after fame."

China is not such an exclusive country as has been represented. Allice Roosevelt has been received by the dowager empress of the celestial kingdom in a motherly manner that shows there is no danger of their attending a tea fight together.

If Norway does not want to be a republic she might attend a bargain sale of princes and select a king, and thus avoid the campaign abuse of good men that usually attends presidential elections. However, it is easier to get rid of a President than it is to de-throne a man who wears the round and top of even limited sovereignty.

Some of the features of the Worcester fair were not only novel and attractive, but likewise of special interest and instructive value to farmers. We do not know who is responsible for the new features, but they resemble the working out of certain of the pet ideas of Secretary Ellsworth of the State board, who believes that a fair may be made popular and successful without sacrificing its value as a help to the farmers. To conduct a clean, useful agricultural fair that shall pay its own way, is the problem, one which seems on the way to being solved.

Not far from the truth is Professor Bailey's opinion that the men who are out of work are mostly those who are looking for a "job with no work in it." Those who are good for anything at real work do not need to look far after it anywhere in this country. A popular writer, usually sensible enough to know better, has published a postcard eulogizing "so many churches, so many orators," and the homeless poor starving for bread. In these busy times such stuff makes the would-be employer of labor a bit weary. Of course there are people unable to work because of illness or age, and such cases seem to be pretty well looked after by organized char-

ity and by well disposed people whether within the churches or outside of them. But with employers everywhere eager to exchange the needed bread for any part of useful labor, there is seldom the real need of a choice between want and charity.

In boom times prices advance. The rule applies to all commodities from the steel, copper and oil of the trusts to the hard-earned produce of the farm. Wholesale milk prices being fixed by contract are in danger of forming the exception to the rule, unless the producers insist resolutely upon an advance in line with the general markets. The one-half cent per can increase proposed by the directors of the Boston shipper's company is certainly very moderate, less than one-sixteenth of a cent per quart, a sum which does not begin to cover even the extra trouble and expense which the contractors behind the Board of Health have brought upon the producers through the new rules. These rules, now more rigidly enforced than formerly, together with the working of the Knapp system of shipment, have given the contractors a far better and more even supply of better keeping and better milk than ever before. This consideration alone amply justifies the slight advance asked for. Had the directors insisted upon a larger rise, say two cents per can, the general situation would have made their position a strong one. The very small increase actually demanded ought to be conceded without objection or delay.

The apple growers of western Massachusetts are planning to organize for protection in marketing apples through commission men. Many of them claim to have received unfair treatment and they wish to have a law enacted to enable them to get prompt reports of sales and to make investigation when desired. Some of the returns received by nearly all shippers are exasperating beyond measure, as, for instance, a few postage stamps in return for a lot of fruit, or, worse still, a bill of excess expenses for a carload of apples exported (last year). It is well known in the trade that such results are unavoidable under certain conditions. On the other hand, in the possibility of fraud, and the habit of many otherwise excellent firms of treating small or occasional shippers with scant attention, and sales as now made can hardly be investigated by the shippers. A business of this kind really needs a State inspector with authority to take records at any time and to investigate sales; a rather difficult matter to arrange by law, but probably not impossible. A law proposed last winter provided for prompt reports to shippers of receipts and condition of goods and sales as soon as made. This measure was opposed by the dealers, but it appears a step in the right direction. There is too much human nature in commission men, honorable as they are as a class, to make it safe to have them without all practicable means of supervision.

A Money Crop.
Choice popping corn is sold to Boston consumers at six to ten cents per pound in the East. There is a big gap between these figures and the prices paid producers, who nowadays are mostly Western farmers. These receive only about \$35 per ton, from which are deducted freight and commission; but retailers charge at rates even amounting to \$150 per ton, a profit all out of reason. The big consumers, of course, obtain lower rates, and these really consume the bulk of the crop, using it for the making of popcorn confection in its various forms. Several Boston concerns consume enormous quantities of it, popping it wholesale by machinery, and mixing it up with glucose and packing in casks form wrapped in oiled paper and put away in fancy boxes. The producer ought to get a larger share of the profits made from the popcorn crop. In localities thickly settled near large towns a great deal of popcorn might be peddled out to consumers if the Eastern farmers would raise it for that purpose. It pops better if kept a year before selling. Boston seedsmen buy considerable popcorn that can be shown to be free of mixture and pay for it quite a little above the market price.

Plant Business Orchards.
The general rule is to plant the leading business variety of the section, and not much of anything else. In a Ben Davis region plant Ben Davis. In a Newtown Pippin region select main trees of that choice variety. In the Baldwin belt raise Baldwins, and so on.

Not only is the variety sure to succeed when it has been so thoroughly tried, but it can be marketed to better advantage and the dealers know what it stands for when grown in its favorite home and they understand just what to do with it. Mixed orchards are a nuisance from a business point of view. A few trees of miscellaneous varieties around the home grounds are well enough, but not likely to add much to the cash income. But a solid block of a leading commercial kind will be likely to find whatever market there may be. Other kinds may be grown successfully; but where is the gain? In most parts of New England for instance, the Baldwin is the leader, and most growers in that section would be as well off if every tree were of that variety. Other kinds may do as well, but they are pretty sure to be harder to sell to full advantage. Hence, why grow other kinds? There are exceptions. Some localities have a reputation and fitness for a kind of apple not generally growing in the vicinity. Other localities have a special kind of market and should cater to it. Early kinds, like the Williams and Duchess, often pay best near our large cities where they can be placed quickly on the market. But in general it is much safer to plant the standard variety and let others mix their trees or test new kinds.

Tuberculosis Prevented.
What about vaccination to prevent tuberculosis, an idea that was advanced two years ago? They are still working on the problem quietly and modestly at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station. Dr. Pearson is unwilling to make any claims on this important matter until he is sure of his ground.

It has been proved at least that cattle can be protected for a time by means of vaccination, but whether the protection is lasting is yet to be determined. The cattle in the experiments were first tested with tuberculosis to make sure they were free from the disease. Then part of them were vaccinated with a special culture obtained from a human consumptive and part were left unvaccinated. The entire herd was then exposed in all sorts of ways; herded with sick animals and were even inoculated with the germs of a violent case of the disease. All the cattle not vaccinated became very sick with the disease, while the

vaccinated ones have remained well up to this time. The idea has been advanced by some who have visited these tests that possibly the milk of the protected cattle may prove to have protective qualities. If so, the sale of medicinal milk of this kind may sometime become a novel but profitable side branch of dairying. The possibility of the protection idea in its future application to human consumptives are very great, but as yet not even the cattle vaccination method has been fully worked to a practicable condition.

A Reformatory Menace.
It is to be supposed that many of our readers are familiar with the movement that has been made in London to reform drunkards by awakening their self-respect.

Intoxicated men are not allowed to ride out of the British capital on the trains used by sober and teetotal people. Those who have passed a night in revelry are put on trains that are called the drunkards' express, and the two bibulous go to their destinations enshrouded in the scent that hangs round them still after they have partaken of "potations, pottle deep." They literally go rolling home, without afflicting anybody with their incoherent talk but their companions in misery, and when they wake up with a headache in the morning, the least degraded of them naturally feel ashamed of the society, not of their own immediate choosing, in which they were in the night before. They are apt to think that they have been in a locomotive house of correction and, like the Bowery victims, they resolve not to go there any more.

So it will be seen that in a reformatory sense these trains are a success. They are better than all the medicinal remedies prescribed for dipsomania, and the gold cure has not a leg to stand on when the wheels of the drunkards' express are considered.

The awakening of self-respect is the first step to be taken in the reformation of the over-indulger in strong drink. When that is taken the rest is easy, for loss of shame makes a man continue in an inebriate's career. He could easily overcome his appetite for spirituous stimulants if he reflected on the folly of his course, which is apt to have a practical application if he realizes early enough the depths to which his convivial associates have sunk.

And what a blessing drunkards' expresses must be to the men and women who have been annoyed by having for transit neighbors those whose breaths do not suggest Araby the Blest, but rather the atmosphere of the black hole of Calcutta. Suburbanites in this vicinity on a Saturday night, when they have tried all the week to be good, would like to realize something of a like felicity.

The Boston & Maine's Progress.
The proposed improvement in the equipment of the Boston & Maine Railroad, as set forth in its seventy-second annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906, is an indication that its management is thoroughly alive to the demands that will be made on the road in the future. Its constantly growing business shows the necessity of changes, which will be for the benefit of the stockholders and for the accommodation and convenience of the business and traveling public.

To pay for these improvements in the system the directors are to issue treasury stock which will supply \$5,000,000 for new freight equipment and \$3,700,000 for other desired changes. Without sufficient capital no enterprise can continue to progress, and this is fully realized by the management. The continued prosperity of the Boston & Maine is heart.

Its gross earnings, according to the eminently satisfactory report, were much larger for the year recently closed than they were for the one before. The statement concerning the operating expenses show skillful financial handling, and, indeed, there is little difference in the charges for two years, and it is significant that while the gross earnings of the company for five years have increased \$5,435,214 the charges and dividends are only \$292,748 greater for the same period. This is a remarkable showing that should attract general attention. The road earned for the year \$36,800,000, an increase of \$1,220,42.

President Lucius Tuttle gives some information concerning the road that will be of value to all interested in New England facilities for transportation. He says: "Of the 236 miles of road now operated on the Boston & Maine Railroad, all except 123 miles in the State of New York and thirty-eight miles in the Dominion of Canada lie within the States of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. It is, therefore, a distinctly New England enterprise, and the results of its operations for any considerable number of consecutive years furnish not only reliable data upon which its own business vitality may be satisfactorily determined, but, in like manner, epitomize and illustrate the growth and vitality of the varied and extensive New England industries upon which its stability and prosperity so largely depend." This is exceedingly well put, and in a brief space furnishes abundant food for thought for leading spirits in the wide-awake communities which are brought into close connection by the unsurpassed railroad facilities furnished by the Boston & Maine, and we are pleased to know that they have not yet attained to their utmost development. What we have is good, but better is yet to come.

Official Graft.
Public offices are never run as economically as private ones, but the United States Government printing office has been carried on with an extravagance that passes comprehension, except on the grounds that some people were deliberately trying to cheat abominably, because they were free from immediate supervision.

According to the Keap Commission, which investigated the affairs of the office, it has cost the national government over one hundred per cent. more to do a certain amount of work than it would a private establishment run on strictly business principles. And the time consumed in the job was three times as long as it would be in the hands of honest printers, who have never been fed on public pay.

And the laxness, too, in purchasing material is astonishing even in this age of graft according to the same document, for in the purchase of linotypes there was bare-faced fraud apparently in inducing the Government to purchase type-setting machines, inventions that were favored by employees, and who greatly exaggerated the amount of work that could be done by a machine which they wished to see adopted, while another one in which they had no interest was greatly misrepresented.

It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that the President rumor of the public printer who seemed to be incompetent, to use no harsher term, to perform efficiently

and occasionally the duties of his office. He was at the head of a printing establishment that the cost of maintaining could not be met by the sale of the Government contract. It seemed to be a place where money was literally blown away.

The investigation came now too soon, and it is supposed that it was not started before, for there have long been rumors of the prodigious waste of the public money in the Government printing bureau.

This revelation is a sad illustration of the fact that too many people regard lightly the practice of putting the hand in the public purse, and seem to think that dishonesty is no sin if it is not found out.

American Farm Products in Europe.

Since coming from America and during my residence of about a quarter century in England, I have watched with keen interest the ebb and flow of our exports of farm and dairy products to Great Britain. This country was and is today the best foreign market in the world for our surplus food-stuffs. Less than ten years ago it was a common remark among merchants here that the American farmer fed the English people. Today, Britain is no longer dependent upon us for so much as a bushel of wheat, a barrel of apples, a pound of butter, bacon or cheese.

The advice given to American growers on the packing and selection of apples for the European market by G. A. Cushman is invaluable. The Canadians are making strenuous efforts to gain firm hold of the apple market here. Last year fine samples of their orchard fruits were exhibited at all our fairs. None but the soundest and best fruits should be sent here. Such was recalled in this city last season at eight to twelve cents a pound, according to variety. Our farmers should keep their older and windfall apples at home. A barrel or box, containing large or small fruit mixed means a ruinous price.

There is unquestionably a growing sentiment here in favor of preferential trade, particularly with Canada. Bristol is an important centre of distribution of imported foodstuffs. Over a million and fifty thousand tons of shipping engaged in foreign trade arrived at our docks last year, bringing twenty-six and a half million bushels of cereals, five thousand tons of butter, eight-hundred thousand tons of cheese. American farmers supplied but an insignificant portion of these imports. Not a single ship bearing the American flag has entered this port since 1903. Truly our foreign trade seems dependent on the British ship.

I am afraid you may regard me as a pessimist, and infer that such an individual should go westward rather than remain so near the older fatalists who have come out of the Orient. I have not overlooked the fact that our farmers have a growing home market, but we have all through New England neglected farms, and many under-wrought cultivation. I saw them in 1903, and I also heard the farmers' complaint of the scarcity of labor, while the parks and streets of large cities were well filled with idlers; able-bodied loafers filled nearly every seat in the squares of New York, and at night they lined up near large bakeries waiting for unsold bread to be given them; but you will have to change all this. Americans have much to learn yet from old crowded Europe.—J. H. P. Bristol, England.

Turtle Farming in Japan.

A Japanese professor recently traveling in the United States gave interesting facts concerning the raising of aquatic animals and plants. To the United States he gives the credit of being the leader in bold scientific efforts to replenish old fishing grounds and to create new ones; but Japan, with its twenty thousand miles of coastline, its bays and estuaries, inlets and straits, with its rich fauna of marine organisms everywhere, with its dense population subsisting largely upon vegetables and fish, is peculiarly adapted to the culture of sea life, and it need hardly occasion surprise to learn that the oyster raising of Hiroshima and the algae culture of Tokio Bay are well established industries and have been carried on for hundreds of years.

The place occupied by the diamond back terrapin in America and by the green turtle in England is taken by the "suppon," or snapping turtle, in Japan, but the Japanese culture has the advantage over his brothers in other lands in that he has no fear of the supply of his favorite aquatic delicacy being exhausted, thanks to the successful efforts of Mr. Hattori, whose farms have been brought to so high a state of perfection that he is able to turn out tens of thousands of turtles every year.

The farm belonging to this family lies near Tokio and was originally reclaimed from the sea. Aside from his occupation as farmer, the father of the present Hattori found the collecting and selling of river fish to be a profitable undertaking, and almost two-thirds of a century ago he conceived the idea of cultivating "suppon," although no definite action was taken for many years.

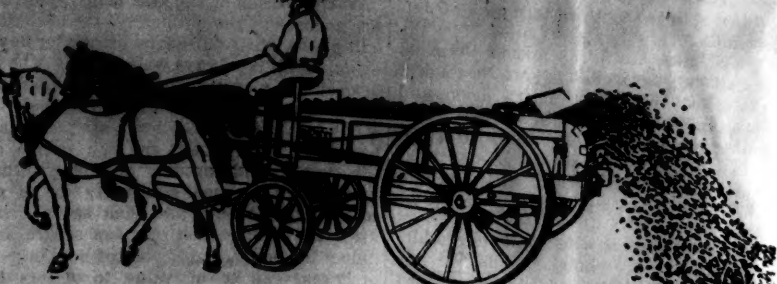
In 1865 the first large turtle was caught, and from that time additions were made until, in 1874, the number had reached fifty, all healthy, and with a proper proportion of males and females. One of the first difficulties presenting itself was the unnatural appetite of the adults for the younger, making it necessary to protect the latter from their parents. Under these conditions the present system of cultivation was gradually evolved.

In general appearance a turtle farm consists of a number of rectangular ponds, the larger ones having an area of from twenty-five thousand to fifty thousand square feet and a depth not to exceed three feet, a plank wall being constructed around the outside to prevent the escape of the captives. Three or four feet of slope above the water, surrounded by a shelf reaching back to the wall, affords the turtles an opportunity to come out of the water if they desire. The bottom of the pond is covered with soft, dark mud, several inches thick, where the "suppon" may retire to pass the winter.

One of the largest of the ponds is reserved for the breeding individuals or parents. The newly hatched first-year and second-year turtles must also have ponds of their own. The female parent deposits her eggs in a hole which she has dug in the bank above the water line, the number varying from seventeen to twenty-eight or more. The time required for hatching is about sixty days, although it may vary twenty days either way. The period of egg deposition extends from late in May to the middle of August.

One of the most important problems in turtle farming is that of food supply, the chief dependence being placed on "shiohiki," a dried fish scrap, silkworm dropping and wheat grains. It has been ascertained that the turtles survive best on a diet of carp and other cheap fish, the reason being, presumably, that these fish

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TIFFANY & Co.
Diamond and Gem Merchants
At the New Store
Tiffany & Co. have completed the removal of their business to Fifth Avenue, at 37th Street, and invite an examination of their new building and the exhibit of rich merchandise prepared for the opening
Fifth Avenue at 37th Street
Formerly at Union Square

keep the water stirred up, and the turtle, being exceedingly timid, is not disposed to venture out in perfectly clear water in search of food.

Medicine for Hunters.
Did you ever notice how awkward one always is with his hands the first two or three days on a trip in the woods? Fingers seem to get in the way of every axe, knife, fire, splinter or thorn encountered, and the result is a pair of hands more or less damaged.

Adhesive plaster is found useful, but I have found a compound made as follows most useful and comforting: Equal parts by weight of Japan wax, mutton tallow and vaseline, melted together. While warm add half as much glycerine. Fill a metal primer box with this, and at night rub it well into the hands. It is neither sticky nor unpleasant, and will cure damaged hands or chapped lips very quickly. I have never tried to do so, but if raw linsed oil will mix readily with this compound it will be found advantageous. Rubbing it alone on the hands is a good plan; but while it heals quickly, all surplus must be rubbed off or it will ruin any fabric with which it comes into contact and can never be removed in any ordinary way.

Tincture grindella should never be omitted as a rapid and certain cure for ivy poison and will alleviate the suffering induced by the bites of chiggers, sand fleas and mosquitoes. I consider it the most valuable item in one's ditty box for summer trips.

A three-ounce bottle of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water is worth its weight in gold for sunburn and for ordinary burns as well. An ounce bottle of chloroform will surely drive chiggers and ticks away. Lacking this, use grain or wood alcohol. Either one must be applied locally, for those pests are not removed by ordinary means.

A tiny tin box of mercurial ointment will prevent rust in firearm barrels in which nitro powders are shot if the barrel is cleaned thoroughly before applying the ointment on a cloth patch.

In places where sand fleas and ticks are bad it will prove the right thing for the season, though not pleasant to apply to one's person.

Shingles or spar varnish will keep a cut closed if covered with a bit of muslin. A reserve supply of matches, the heads of which have been dipped in shellac and dried, should be kept handy in a vaseline bottle. These are "good" medicine when everything is wet.—Forest and Stream.

Fowls in Good Demand.
The demand for fowls alive or dressed continues a feature of the Boston poultry market, choice ones bringing as high as 1 1/2 cents in large lots, a price about half a cent higher than the figure prevailing for spring chickens. Chickens seem to be in over-supply and hard to sell. The approach of the Jewish holidays scheduled below tend to strengthen the market for live poultry, demand at this time being extremely brisk.

The Hebrew year 5666 commences on Sept. 30, 1906, and extends to Oct. 19, 1906. As Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 are celebrated as New Year's, there is always an increased demand for choice fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese. The best market days will be Sept. 25, 26 and 27.

Day of Atonement occurs Oct. 6, 1906, when prime stock of all kinds is wanted, but particularly spring chickens and young roosters. Buying will be most active from Oct. 3 to 6. Feast of Tabernacles Oct. 14 and 15, 1906, follows, and fowls, ducks and fat geese are then wanted. Oct. 10, 11 and 12 will then be the best market days. Feast of Law is observed a week later on Oct. 20 and 21, 1906. Prime quality of all kinds is wanted and best market days will be Oct. 16 to 18. This ends the fall holidays and the start of the spring holidays is Paris, March 11, 1906. Fowls and prime turkeys are in demand then and March 6 and 8 will probably be the best market days. The Passover commences

early in April, and from April 3 to 6, 1906, buying will be active for fowls April 10 and 11. Prime quality of all kinds is wanted. The last Passover occurs April 16 and 17, 1906, when prime stock of all kinds is wanted, and buying will be most active April 12 and 13. The Feast of Weeks takes place May 30 and 31, 1906, and for this feast fowls are wanted. The buying for this trade will be confined mainly to May 28.

C. Bishop, New York city: "Poultry prices are now about as high as they are likely to be, although the Hebrew holidays come a month later. Possibly present prices may not be maintained, and we advise shippers to forward their poultry at once rather than to hold with expectations of receiving higher prices later in the season."

Complaint of a short yield is common among the cranberry growers of Cape Cod, and the shortage will evidently be rather larger than expected. The early varieties received at Boston are of good quality, but rather small in size. The winter varieties are reported looking better than the early ones and likely to yield nearly as well as last year.

Apple growers at Hornellville, N. Y., are reported holding their winter apples at \$5, buyers offering \$2.50, and some growers have accepted buyers' offer.

Official List of Fairs.
STATE AND GENERAL.
American Institute, New York City.....Oct. 31-Nov. 10.
New Jersey, Trenton.....Oct. 25-29

Our Homes.

The Workshop.

A KNITTED SQUARE SHAWL.
As the summer days wane one feels the need of a wrap to throw over the shoulders. Use four-thread zephyr Germantown, the centre of one shade, the border another. Use three-quarters of a pound for the centre, half a pound for border and fringe. The centre is one yard square. No. 8 rubber knitting needles are best for the work, as the stitch requires a slight looseness to be most effective.

Cast on an even number of stitches, according to the size desired.
1st row—Insert the needle in the 2d stitch and pull the wool through it, then insert the needle in the 1st stitch, pull wool through that, and let both stitches drop from the left hand needle. Repeat in the 4th and 3d stitches, then in the 6th and 5th, and so on across row.

2d row—One plain, then work as in the 1st row, ending with 1 plain. Repeat 1st and 2d rows until the work is square, then bind off.

Using the contrasting wool and slightly finer needles, pick up a row of stitches along one side of shawl and knit in plain garter stitch until there are 10 pupils on the right side, always increasing 1 stitch at the end of each row to form the mitred corners. Bind off. Repeat the border on each side of shawl, then overhand the mitred corners neatly together and tie in a fringe all around.
EVA M. NILES.

Benefit of Cold Baths.

The cold bath is, as a rule, beneficial to the robust, to young men, and to men in the prime of life. It is, however, generally unsuitable for early childhood, for women, for the delicate and for the aged. Since, nevertheless, there are exceptions to every rule, each adult is able to discover the suitability or unsuitability of the cold bath for his or her individual constitution by giving it a trial. On taking a cold bath, i. e., a bath in which the water is below the temperature of 70°, the first effect experienced is a sensation of cold, with perhaps slight shivering and a gasp or two for breath. The system, in short, receives a shock. The skin becomes pale and shrunken, owing to blood being driven out of the surface capillaries by their sudden contraction, and the tiny elevations of the skin, called papillae, become distinct, causing a roughness of the cutaneous surface, called "goose skin." The cutaneous exhalations are checked and the senses dulled; the action of the entire nervous system is depressed, and the pulse falls ten or twenty beats per minute if the water is very cold.

So far the action of the bath has been sedative. If the bath is continued for more than two or three minutes there is a diminution in the temperature of the skin. On leaving the bath, however, in the case of one with whom the cold bath agrees, a different set of symptoms succeeds; a sensation of glow soon comes on, with increased circulation in the capillaries of the skin. This is called the "reaction," and it is generally a sign that the bath has agreed with the subject. On the other hand, in the case of the weakly and delicate, the glow is slow in being established at all, while the feeling of cold and the state of nervous depression may persist so long as to be distinctly harmful. Such persons may find their fingers and toes numb, and the cutaneous surface blue for a long time afterward, and they are obviously not fit subjects for the cold bath. Injudicious friends sometimes encourage the unfit to persevere in the use of the cold bath in the hope that they may become accustomed to its rigors and so derive ultimate benefit, but such a course can only be productive of mischief.

The cold bath is best taken in the morning before breakfast, and never should be taken after the system has been fatigued by considerable exertion, as quick walking, running, cycling, dancing and so forth, when the skin is unusually active. Persons who have weak, fatty hearts, or a tendency to apoplexy, should avoid cold baths, and very cold baths should not be taken by persons suffering from varicose veins. Such baths are also bad for persons with a tendency to congestion of any of the internal organs.

On the robust the action of the cold bath is chiefly tonic and bracing, its cleansing or detergent properties being of the slightest. Thoroughly to cleanse the skin warm water is necessary. In the ordinary morning tub the water is mainly employed as a vehicle for the application to the surface of the body of the most powerful form of energy we call cold. Under its influence the rate of oxidation of the tissues is increased. Tissue change is accelerated, the excretion of carbonic acid and urea from the system augmented and appetite consequently increased. The susceptibility of the cutaneous nerves, and, through them, of the cutaneous envelope as a whole to the influence of cold, damp air is very much lessened, and the liability to chill is reduced almost to the vanishing point.

There are, of course, gradations of the cold bath. Persons to whom the plunge bath in which the whole body is immersed at once is too formidable a shock, may take it by easy stages, bathing the head, neck and shoulders before getting into the bath, and the feet and legs before undergoing complete immersion. In this way the nervous and arterial systems are prepared for eventualities and the shock to the system (which is of the essence of the cold bath) correspondingly minimized. The mildest form of the cold bath is the cold sponge-down, and this may be recommended to the less robust as a satisfactory tonic.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Food for the Family.

Salads are a fortunate device of the housekeeper to prevent waste. Taken of the every-day materials which she finds in her cupboard, a mayonnaise or equally good dressing causes the members of the household to eat the left-overs in good humor and with much relish. The use of salads as food is growing in favor, for their nutritive value as well as their appetizing quality. The green salads, made from celery, lettuce, cucumbers, furnish ash for the bones and other parts, stimulate the appetite and refresh the system. The nuts, fish, meat and vegetables used in salads lend still more nourishment than the green materials alone, while the oil used in the dressing adds the fat which the body needs.

Another means of economy in the preparation of meals is in the use of fresh fruit for pies and puddings. The housewife's time is as valuable as the material used. Fresh fruit served for dessert is better for the system than all cooked desserts. Using fresh fruit as long as it lasts, in place of the canned or dried fruit, is economy of the time used in canning and drying, as well as being more refreshing. Bread and cake crumbs saved for puddings are always serviceable, while the crumbs found in the

bottom of the box of shredded wheat, if saved from time to time in a tin box, make an excellent covering for croquettes.

By darning fruit when it is the cheapest, buying sugar in quantity before the rise in price, using fat drippings in cooking in place of butter, utilizing the left-over boiled eggs for salads by boiling them still more, saving the sweet mixtures for vinegar and the fat for soap, and hundreds of other knacks known to the thrifty housewife, the habit of economy becomes a true art. It never pays, however, to spend too much time to save a doubtful batch of material; nor does it pay to make an unappealing mixture in order to save certain left-overs.

The kind of heat applied in cooking has much to do with efficiency. A good, steady fire contributes to the steadiness of nerves of the cook. In this there has been a gradual improvement since the time when the only fire was at the home of the chieftain of the tribe, or the camp fire where the food was broiled over the ashes, or the time of the open fireplace and the brick oven. Now have come the wood cook stoves and coal ranges, the oil stove, the gas stove, and finally the electric stove, the last not yet in our homes to any extent.

A smoky, poor drawing stove is not conducive to the happiness of the cook, nor to the success of the articles cooked. Green wood full of sap, or even decayed wood, or soft wood, are all a hindrance to successful cooking, unless used with plenty of dry, hard wood.

A good cook will keep her ovens clean, the flues open and the ashes emptied. She will thus forestall many unhappy failures.

Heat which is needed for the purpose of increasing the palatability of the food, and to soften the tissues and fibers, is best applied as "dry" heat, as in roasting, baking and broiling. The tough parts are better cooked by "moist" heat obtained in boiling and steaming, as a slower heat can be better secured and the water aids in breaking down the fiber.

It is desired, in cooking meats, to prevent the escape of the juices unless the object is to make broth or soup, when the meat is put into cold water and gradually heated. If the meat is to be served instead of the broth, the albuminoids on the outside of the meat should be quickly coagulated into a crust by putting the meat into hot water or a hot oven for five or ten minutes, and then reducing the temperature. Then keep the meat cooking slowly until evenly done through. Tough meat can be made tender by long, slow cooking at what is known as the simmering point. Thus the flank, the shank, the rump and the salt-bone (rump bone), not omitting the neck and shoulder, may be made quite as tender as the more expensive and less nutritious steak, chop and rib roast.

Salt and pepper should not be put on the meat before it has been cooked, or at least before it has been seared over, for they draw out the juices of the meat. Sticking a fork into meat while it is cooking is a bad practice as it liberates the juices.

Discard in the frying-pan in the interests of good digestion. This will deprive doctors of much of their business, to be sure, but they give the same advice. Fried meats are not to be advised, when broiling can be employed. If a broiler is not available, the meat may be pan-broiled in a smoking-hot frying-pan, care being taken that all parts touch the hot pan. Frequent turning is needed to prevent burning; and if on a broiler, to prevent the grease dripping into the fire. Mutton or lamb chops and ham are better broiled than fried. Mutton requires a longer time for broiling than steak.

The most expensive cut of meat is not always the most nutritious. Oftentimes the tougher parts are equally nutritious, and may be made very palatable if carefully cooked. Steaks, chops and roasts taken from muscles that have been little exercised are chosen by those who prefer tenderness to actual nutritive value; while the so-called tough meats are more juicy, more nutritious, and, by slow cooking, can be made very palatable. If the meat requires a long-continued cooking to make it tender, some highly flavored vegetables, as carrot or celery, are added to the water in which the meat is simmered. The result is a rich gravy and tender meat.—Martha Van Rensselaer, New York College of Agriculture.

Domestic Hints.

TO TREAT A LEFTOVER.

The ordinary beef hash, which is hated by every one living on boarding-house fare, will change its entire character if bread crumbs instead of potatoes are used in its makeup. The potatoes minced together and mashed become soggy and make this dish heavy and unpalatable. Use bread crumbs grated from a loaf that is too stale to serve on the table. The proportion is a cup of these to every two cups of meat. Season thoroughly with salt and pepper. A tiny pinch of thyme or summer savory is a good addition. Use milk as moistening, but not too much. An egg, though unnecessary, will make the hash richer.

BAKED PEACHES, FRENCH STYLE.
Peel peaches, using a silver knife, cut in halves crosswise, and remove the stones. Arrange peaches, cut side down, slightly overlapping each other, on a serving dish that will not be injured by the heat of the oven. Sprinkle generously with fine granulated sugar, cover, and let stand two hours. Remove cover, put peaches in oven, and bake slowly until peaches are soft and have a clear appearance. Remove from oven, cool, then put on ice to chill. Serve with cream. Fine selected apples may be prepared in the same way, but require a longer time for cooking.—Woman's Home Companion.

ALMOND PUDDING.
Boil a pint of milk in a double boiler and stir in a teaspoonful of cornstarch and three tablespoonfuls of sugar beaten with two eggs. As soon as the mixture thickens pour it into a buttered pudding dish and scatter the top thickly with almonds.

When a person is seriously ill everything should be done to make him or her comfortable. One of the uncomfortable things a patient has to endure is an undersheet that slips down, enough to create wrinkles. If the sheet is tucked in not only all around the mattress but is placed down at each end of the bed by his safety pins, this will not happen. Of course, the sheet should be out of the patient's way and fastened on the under side of the mattress. Sometimes stray crumbs will get under the bed clothes. If the sheet is neatly brushed off with a white cloth the patient will be more comfortable.

When treating a child with the nerves before beginning the diet. The diet should be pushed away and the rest will not have to be "done over," as would be necessary if the damp sheets were left till the last.

CREAM SPAGHETTI.
Cook one-third of a pound of spaghetti in salted water until very tender, then drain and place in a baking dish; cover with a dressing made of one tablespoonful of melted butter, one heaping tablespoonful of flour, a saltspoonful of milk and half as much pepper; stir this until smooth and add very slowly two cupfuls of hot milk. Cover with bits of butter and smaller crumbs and set in the oven to brown.

OATMEAL BROWNIE.

Mix a cupful of dark ground oatmeal flour with one of wheat and a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, rub in a tablespoonful of butter

and enough sweet milk to make a soft dough. Roll this, cut in rounds and bake in a quick oven.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Do not forget when washing gilt-edged china or any delicate china with gilt designs that it must not be wiped dry. It should merely be placed on the table or in a large pan to drain. Wiping such china will wear off the gilt. China of this kind should never be washed in water containing borax, ammonia or soap. A piece of flannellette should be placed over each of the gilt plates and saucers that are piled together in the china chest. This protects the gilt from scratches.

Few women know that rice will take less time to cook if first soaked overnight in water. In odden times housewives always soaked it in this way. If rice cooked in milk is desired for use as early breakfast, this method is of use.

Ordinary popcorn, ground fine in a meat grinder or a coffee grinder, and then served with rich cream is said to be a popular breakfast food in Iowa. It can be ground the night before in order to save time the next morning. The ground popcorn can also be browned a little over the fire for a change, before serving.

An old-fashioned woman brought up on a farm says that in her old home they used to save corn-cobs to brighten up their fire, instead of wood. Nutshells will make a glowing flame, and where one has a coal fire there should be saved for the

purpose. Of course, every one knows that pine carpets may be greatly brightened by first sweeping thoroughly and then going over with a clean cloth and clear salt and water—one cupful of salt to a large basin of water.

If a cellar has a damp smell and cannot be thoroughly ventilated, a few trays of charcoal set around on the floor, shelves and ledges will make the air pure and sweet.

To drive away ants, scrub the shelves or drawers that they frequent with strong carbolic soap, after which sprinkle with red pepper in every crevice.

This Young Doe Fell Into Good Hands.

road, the exact speed being made easily obtainable from these data.

The hay fever serum or polination of Dr. Dumbard of Hamburg is shown to have proven very effective. Having first proven that hay fever is due to the pollen poison from grasses, cereals and other plants, the investigator sought a preventive by repeated vaccination of animals with the pollen of pollen.

The production of modern observation brings to light unexpected facts. At the Paris Observatory Jean Mascart has noticed that the surface of a thin layer of mercury is not plane, but undulates like water disturbed by the plunge of a stone, and has also detected another movement that proves to be a true tide, due to the sun and moon. The measurements have been made repeatedly during a month with the six microscopes of the instrument. The tidal motion is slight, but greater than the possible errors.

A curious blackening of the faces and hands of certain persons being treated by electricity has been noticed. Investigations showed that this took place only when the patient's chair was electrically positive and the crown of the head negative, and when oil-droppers were being used to warm the room. The blackening proved to be due to invisible carbon particles thrown off by the burning oil and drawn to the positive pole.

The recovery of gold from sea water is still a fascinating problem. Liveridge has estimated that the ocean contains from 150 to 200 million tons of gold, or a total of 100,000,000,000 tons; but if this is divided by 100 the value would still be \$667,711,000,000, while M. de Wilde of Brussels finds that all of the gold mined up to the present time would not form a cube more than thirty feet square, representing a value of \$12,000,000,000. M. de Wilde has a new method of separation, from which he expects great results. A treatise ocean water with a concentrated solution of salt of tin, which transforms the gold into purple of Cassius, an oxide of gold and tin, and this is fixed by hydrate of ammonia, which is liberated from the sea water on adding lime water. The hydrate of ammonia has been charged with as much as fifteen per cent. of gold, which is removed with cyanide of potassium solution.

The New Hampshire Grange.

The most convincing testimony ever produced of the great educational work being done by the

Historical.

A rich Roman who married was regarded as a fool. Unmarried and without heirs, he was courted by crowds of syrophants and legacy hunters, who swarmed around him, on the lookout for gifts during his life or for legacies at his death. He was an object of attention to and adulation from all. Each Roman vied with his neighbor in his display of wealth. Ostentation became a passion. A feast was not considered a success unless the cost of it was a matter for discussion by "all Rome." Palaces and villas were built in the most splendid and costly style. Beautiful gardens, golden seats, slightly revolving, were lavishly used in order to show the wealth of the owner. Nor had several rooms in his golden house studded all over with pearls. Goethe might well term the Romans the greatest parvenus in history.

The "Prognostication Everlasting of one Leonard Digges," published in 1556, tells us that thunder in the morning denotes wind, at noon rain and in the evening a great tempest. He goes further still and declares that "Sunday's thunder should bring the death of learned men, judges and others. Monday's the death of women, Tuesday's plenty of grain, Wednesday's bloodshed, Thursday's plenty of sheep and corn, Friday's the slaughter of a great man and other horrible murders, Saturday's a great pestilence plague and great death."

Even those of us who are not as a rule interested in the reports of criminal cases may feel a mild glow of anticipation over that of a very celebrated trial indeed, which is shortly to be published in Italy. The criminal was no less a person than Galileo, and it is the report of his trial before the Inquisition which is now to be made public for the first time. It is to be included in a monument edition of his works which is now being prepared in Florence. The original reports have been hitherto jealously preserved in the Roman Archives of the Inquisition.

NOT WORTH HIS SALT.—"T. L.": This saying originated as follows: The Roman workers in the salt mines were paid in salt. The salt that they got in return for their labor was called their salary (sal-salt), or salt allowance.

The word saltiness, meaning salt money, or allowance for salt, is on record as early as the 16th or 17th century, and was used to mean "for nothing," or "not worth his salt," or "not worth his money."

EMPLOYMENT OF THE INDIAN.—"T. L.": On Nov. 15, 1884, the President, by executive order, placed the employees of the Indian Bureau under the provisions of the Civil Service law and rules, except persons employed mainly as laborers, persons whose appointments were confirmed by the Senate and engineers detailed from the United States army to the Indian Bureau. This order, however, exempted a number of persons, especially commissioners, from the law.

grange in New Hampshire is the report of State Lecturer Foster, compiled from the accounts sent in by the subordinate lecturers of the State covering the literary work of the first six months of this year. It shows that there were given 22,000 selections of vocal and 12,000 of instrumental music, 400 readings and recitations, 500 essays, 500 original papers, 500 addresses, seventy-four dramas, 500 farces and 170 comedies; 1,000 discussions have been held, upon which 700 people have spoken. State highway aid was discussed by 107 granges in February and National White Mountain forest reserve was discussed by 119 granges in 1905 granges. The time occupied by these literary exercises was 100 hours.

The annual exhibition of plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society opened at Horticultural Hall, Sept. 14, at noon. The elaborate commercial display in the adjacent chamber, commencing in value to \$100. Of this amount \$25 is offered for plants and flowers, and \$75 for fruit and vegetables. It is said to be the only other horticultural society in the country can present such an extensive list of products in a hall so attractive and commodious.

Admission restricted in Boston state that two prominent Boston wood firms have contracted for next year's wood supply at \$100 and \$100,000, on the basis of twenty-two cents delivered on the stump. This compares with prices of twenty-two cents delivered on the stump for last year's wood. This is the first time in the

Notes and Queries.

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Popular Science.

The time-removing camera lately patented in England takes a photograph of any rapidly passing object, the exposures ranging from one twenty-fifth to one-thousandth of a second, and at the same time photographs a watch, thus giving the exact time. With two such cameras and synchronized watches the police can obtain a picture of a motor car at each end of a strip of

all positions of whatever character or designation under the Canal Commission, whether in the United States or on the isthmus of Panama, are subject to the requirements of competitive examination. These examinations are being held in various cities throughout the United States, also on the isthmus, as the needs of the service may require. The examinations for the various posts are open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements. What these requirements are is stated in application form No. 1312, which is furnished gratuitously by the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Another form gives a list of places where examinations will be held and the subjects in which examination will be conducted. Further communication relative to service, situation, climate and conditions on the isthmus should be addressed to the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C.

history of the Boston wool trade where wool, not yet grown, has been contracted for on the sheep's back nine months before shearing. There are a number of wool buyers all along the Northern Pacific Railroad preparing to contract for next season's clip. This is probably due to the fact of a prospective heavy mortgage this year. Fully seventy-five per cent of this year's clip has already been sold, a situation never before witnessed in the Boston wool market. The prospects are that by Jan. 1 all the available stocks of wool will have been absorbed, with no prospect of new supplies in this country until April or May.

By the loss of Togo's battleship, the Mikasa, on Sept. 12, by fire and the explosion of the after-magazine, two men were killed, 521 are missing and 385 were wounded. Admiral Togo was not on board when the disaster occurred. The ship was at anchor in Saebao harbor when the fire started at the base of the mainmast at midnight. It spread with great rapidity, exploding the after-magazine an hour after the fire had been discovered. A great hole was torn in the battleship's side by the explosion and she sank.

The loss of life was greater than that suffered during the famous battle of the sea of Japan, in which the Mikasa, as the flagship of Vice-Admiral Togo, bore a gallant part. The cause of the fire is under investigation. The Mikasa sank in shallow water and it is believed the ship can be repaired.

In a short time, if Great Britain's efforts to solve the labor problem by the introduction of Chinese coolies is successful, the Transvaal will lead the world as a gold producer. Contracts for one hundred thousand coolies have been signed; up to date no more than fifty thousand have been employed. It is reported the Transvaal is so rich that many billions can be taken of South Africa's gold yield will be easily under peaceful conditions—\$100,000,000 a year, a sum that is sure to most favorably affect that part of the world if judiciously and wisely invested.

At the New Hampshire State College Tuesday Prof. F. William Henss entertained a representative body of the practical horticulturists of New England. The guests, who came by special car, numbered seventy-eight, and included prominent market gardeners and fruit growers. At the new agricultural building the general work of the department was explained and the building examined. In the basement are nearly three hundred varieties of vegetables, fruit and seedlings, most of which have been produced by the college and not yet named. The exhibit included seventy-five varieties of sweet corn, forty of cucumbers, 200 of cabbages, 100 of potatoes and seventy of squash, including fifteen different crosses from specimens raised in Brazil, Italy, England and Canada. With these and the nine promising crosses of muskmelons on the college farm, squash and pumpkin shells being used for dishes. In the afternoon the party visited the greenhouses and plots on the trial grounds, where hundreds of varieties of vegetables and fruits were seen. At four o'clock the visitors met the student body and there were speeches. In the party were nearly all of Boston's most prominent seed and commission men. The Bostonians left for home at five-thirty.

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FEES FOR REGISTRY.

Poetry.

A NIGHT PRAYER.

O God, O Perfect Love, I pray thee care
For him because it is I pray thee care
Grant that his sleep may be soft and hallowed be,
Because these prayerful hands may never
dare
To smooth nor bless his bed. Close with Thy rare
Caresse peace his weary star-eyes. Free
From other than some angel guard, that he
May keep the dark watch that I may not share.
Greet with Thy new day's joy his waking eye,
Inspire him lest in weariness he slip
Upon the day's ascent. Grant me the bliss
Of praying for him—Lord, take thou a coal
From out Thy altar-fire, and set the stars on fire,
That I may never touch his lips with Thine kiss.
—Elizabeth Hale Gilman, in Scribner's.

RESIGNATION.

Be patient and be wise! The eyes of death
Look on us with a smile: her soft caress,
That stills the anguish and that stops the breath,
Is nature's ordinance, meant to bless
Our mortal woes with peaceful nothingness.
Be not afraid! The power that made the light
In your kind eyes, and set the stars on fire,
And gave us love, meant not that all should
die—
Like a brief day-dream, quenched in sudden
night.
Think that to die is but to fall asleep
And wake refreshed where the new morning
breaks.
And golden day her rosy vapor takes
From winds that fan eternity's far height
And the white crests of God's perpetual deep.

His time is spent, our pilgrimage must be—
Go the wise poet, wisest of mankind,
In admonition that should make us see,
Though half distraught, and in our misery
blind—
That our sole refuge is the constant mind,
The steadfast purpose, brave, and strong, and
free,
To bear affliction, and to resign'd—
Knowing that ruthless Time will one day rend
The veil that hides the deep that all must cross,
And that 'till eternity to which we tend,
Made precious with the soul of many a friend,
Is richer, lovelier, holier, for our loss:
Where crown'd with peace, and with a diadem,
Our loved ones long for us, even as we long for
them.
—William Winter.

AS SUMMER FADES.

The moonlight shimmer on the sea;
The sunshine glides the rustling wood;
The daisy blossoms on the lea;
The robin sings in joyous mood,
And nature chants a merry tune,
Because 'tis fragrant, leafy June.
Still shines the light of moon and sun,
But with a warmth that fiercely sears;
The wildflowers into weeds have run,
And off the mercury appears
Ambitious to attain the sky
In speedy flight. 'Tis now July.
A lifeless landscape greets the view;
The insects shrivel in mocking joy.
So pleasure charms while they are new,
Nor wear their light shoes for their look;
The verdure dies upon the bough,
The songbird meers. 'Tis August now.
—Washington Star.

THE GIFT.

Fate promised me my wish, and I repented:
"Fortune for them who have no higher
thought,
And fame for those whose souls may so be
bought—
But give me love, and I am satisfied."
I spoke, and straight on stood there at my side,
A child of sorrow on whose face grief wrought
Such misery as nowhere else is taught
For man's imagining. And then I cried:
"Oh, fair face, bestow thee for thy gift!
Thou sendest me this poor and sorry thing!
When it was love that I had asked of thee!"
The gray-eyed stranger smiled—oh, such a
smile
One sees but on the mask of suffering!
And sadly made me answer: "I am he."
—Reginald Wright Kauffman, in Tom Watson's
Magazine.

SUNSHINE.

I know the whole crowd of young fellows,
Who travel the run through our town,
And some are all laughter and merriment,
While others are robed in a frown—
But the one that does business, I notice,
No matter what may be his line,
Is the man that pours out with each measure
A "bonus" of bubbling sunshine.
I'm not much for reading nor learning,
Nor copying wisdom from books;
I'm stuck on new facts, new fashions,
For wearin' tight shoes for their looks.
Just jammin' your house full of money
May seem to this age a good sign,
But I'd give in the old-fashioned doctrine
Of fillin' your heart with sunshine.
—Kenneth Bruce, in Four-Track News.

Brilliant.

Lord, I am small, and yet so great,
The whole world stands to my estate,
And in Thine image I create.
The sea is mine, and the broad sky
Is mine in its immensity;
The river and the river's gold;
The earth's hid treasures manifold;
The love of creatures small and great,
Save where I reap a previous hate;
The noontide sun with hot caress,
The night with quiet love caress;
The wind that bends the pliant trees,
The whisper of the summer breeze;
The kiss of snow and rain; the star
That shines a greeting from afar;
All, all are mine, and yet so small
Am I that I, I need must call,
Great King, upon the Babe In Thee,
And crave that Thou wouldst give to me
The grace of Thy humility.
—Michael Fairless.

The world is sweet, the world is fair,
To earnest workers all;
Its mornings dawn in beauty rare,
Its evenings tranquil fall.
Or high or low in its degree,
The task our souls must share;
If but its noble aim we see,
The world is sweet and fair.
The world is fresh, the world is new,
To those that seek therein;
It seems but to the idle few
All stale and old with sin.
The blessed ones of labor's clan
Working with purpose true,
They find the world in God's good plan,
Forever fresh and new.
—Ripley D. Saunders.

Forgive us, Lord, our little faith,
And help us all from mortal toil
Still to believe that lot the best
Which is, not that which might have been.
I have wondered at the fearless heart
With which strong men and tender women
To meet great Death; but now I seem to know
The secret of their courage. 'Tis a part
Of their whole life, the end of all that art,
Of Nature, to their souls. The steady flow
Of time is ceaseless; thick they heed not now
The void with stars, while from earth's bosom
start
The lovely flowers, and there are trees and
streams
And women's faces and love's mystery.
And all these things are influences that give
The needed lesson. They are all furnishings
Of the strange journey, and the last. How be
Of death afraid when we have dared to live?
—John White Chadwick, in Later Poems.

Think truly, and thy thought
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Speak truly, and thy word
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life
Shall be a great and noble deed.
—Horatio Bonar.

Miscellaneous.

Young Atherley's Luck.

The morning sun lay warm and clear after the
rain of the night before, and young Atherley, as
his horse loped easily along the wide range, sang
aloud for very joy of light-heartedness. Out
here, away from cities and crowds, how good life
was.
The train was in, and Atherley hurried around
the corner, then halted suddenly, dazzled by the
vision which confronted him. On the lower steps
of a car near the middle of the train stood a
girl, her fair hair blowing in the wind, her hands
full of pink roses, her eyes gazing straight into
his. For a second neither moved. Then, as a
voice from within called "Marion," the girl,
with a quick flash, turned up the steps, and
Atherley, stricken with the consciousness of his
dusty "chaps," huge spurs and sombrero,
slipped back. He had quite forgotten his letter.
The engine gave a preliminary snort, the
conductor yelled "All aboard!" but Atherley still
stood motionless, his eyes fixed on the car
wherein she had disappeared. As the slow
length of train began to move the girl slipped
back to the platform for a moment, and on the
ground, almost at Atherley's feet, fell a pink
rose. To spring forward, seize the flower, then
saying aloud the last car as it passed was to
Atherley but the work of another moment. Be-
fore he had fairly realized it he was on the train
and speeding eastward as that steam could
carry him.
Practical thoughts forced a way, and his first
act was to take account of stock.
"Jim will take the horse back," he reasoned.
"It's all right. Luckily I have just about
enough for my ticket to New York." Somehow
he had decided that she lived in New York.
"And as for meals. Well, who knows what may
turn up?" with cheerful optimism.
At the next stop he sneaked forward to the
smoking car and sat down to think things over.
She was certainly a mighty pretty girl. Atherley,
feeling for the rose hidden in his breast
pocket, concluded that he would probably not
regret his action.
"But I've got to get busy on the food ques-
tion."
There were three or four other men in the car,
the younger ones chatting together, and another
rather older, reading in a corner. All eyed him
curiously, and Atherley had an inspiration. If he
worked them right, amused them, told them
queer experiences, they might supply him with
food and drink, and as for cigars, well, he must
husband those he had carefully. In pursuance
of this idea he moved nearer, and soon held the
group enthralled with his breezy frankness.
"So you really just jumped on the train and
came?" asked an older man length, when
Billy had grown weary of his talk and moved
away, "and for no other reason than that you
wanted to see the world?" Atherley laughed
rather shamefacedly.
"That's what I told those fellows. But I don't
mind telling you the truth. It was—it was on
account of a girl," he said, haltingly. The older
man's lips twitched.
"A girl? How so?"
"I saw her on the car step," confessed Atherley.
"And—and I liked her," he ended lamely,
not even to himself did he care to mention the
rose. "I wonder if you have seen her?" he
added, eagerly. "She had on some kind of a
blue skirt, with a white waist, and carried some
roses. They called her 'Marion.'"
The older man started.
"Marion!" he exclaimed, "why? What's your
daughter?" unthinkingly. Then he stopped,
rather annoyed. A young ranchman, no master
how charming and gentlemanly, was hardly a
person to be presented to the carefully raised
Marion. But Atherley was too absorbed to notice
the hesitation.
"Your daughter?" he cried. "Really your
daughter, oh, I say, what luck! That will save
me an awful lot of time and trouble. I expected
the device of a job in looking her. Though I
knew that I should do it in the end," he added
confidently. "Do you mind telling me your
name?"
"My name?" divided between indignation
and mirth. "I am James Arbuthnot," he de-
clared rather pompously. But Atherley was
clearly unimpressed.
"Better and better," he cried; "I always
was a lucky chap." Joyously the older man leaned
back and stared at him.
"My dear young man," began he, in his most
formal manner, "I think we must understand
each other. I certainly fall to see where the
luck comes in." Atherley, staring in his turn,
became suddenly enlightened.
"Of course. You mean that you don't know
me," he cried. "Oh, that's all right," easily.
"I've heard of you for hundreds of times. I'm
Billy Atherley and I've just been out look-
ing up some properties in the West."
The older man's brow cleared somewhat.
"Not William F. Atherley's son?"
Atherley nodded.
"The same. So now won't you introduce me
to your daughter?" wistfully. "It would save
such a lot of time."
Arbuthnot, his gray eyes twinkling, looked at
the young fellow critically.
"If you are much like your father, and I think
you are, you would be hardly apt to wait long for
my services, he remarked jocosely. "Come
along, then. All I ask of you is please not to get
married before you reach New York." The tone
strove to be stern, but young Atherley laughed
happily.
"I make no promises," he declared, with gay
defiance. "Oh, here, hold on a moment," as a
sudden recollection at his unmailed letter
curled to him. Pulling out the envelope, he tore
it into fragments, letting the pieces float out of
the open window.
"It was to say that I wasn't coming home,"
he explained. "I will telegraph from Chicago,
New York, if you are ready."—A. M. D. Ogden, in San
Francisco Call.

Douth's Department.

THE ELEPHANT AND HIS

The great white elephant left the show,
He said he was too refined;
The ways of a circus did not suit
His most superior mind.

"A creature as big and as wise as I
Should be teaching school," said he;
"And all the animal little folk
My scholars they shall be."
So into an empty schoolhouse near
He marched them all one day;
(There was no vacation time and so
The children were all away.)

The kittens and puppies, the pigs and geese,
Were put to work with a will;
But the squirrel and fox to the platform went
Because they would not keep still.

And then he began to teach his school
The various things he knew;
"There's much not down in the books," said he,
"That you ought to know how to do."
And first he showed how to flap the ears,
But their ears were far too small;
And then he showed how to wave the trunk,
But they had no trunk at all.

The only thing that he taught his school
That the scholars comprehended well,
Was when he called in the peacock and
Ate tonight the same to shell.

The elephant soon dismissed his school,
And packed up his trunk to go;
"For, after all, my talents," said he,
"Are best displayed in a show."
—Edna V. Talbot, in St. Nicholas.

Gyp and Her Wits.

We had a cat named Gyp, a dainty, feline
cat in most respects. Occasionally she indulged
in a few tricks, which were promptly "made
way with." Then there were two which mysteri-
ously disappeared before the "underhand"
arrived. A friend visiting us had "made much
of" Gyp, finding her at the table when the cat
ground it out. After the disappearance
came one old Mrs. A.—that "cat sometimes sat
on her kittens." (The name Gyp showed her
self while we were at table Mrs. A.—said: "Gyp
away, you old cat! I have nothing for you!")

This was repeated till Gyp could stand it no
longer, and at the next meal she came and stood
in front of Mrs. A.—with a kitten in her mouth.
My mother took it and said, "Why, Gyp, you
bring the other baby," which she immediately
did. Needless to say they were allowed to live.
Later, one kitten in time had a kitten of her
own, which she immediately took to the bottom
of the garden which ran through to the next
street. The mother and grandmother then took
turns in watching it and in coming to the house
for meals.
Dickens, our canny bird, was treated to a
jump of people sugar, wedged between the bars
of his cage. In time it hardened so that his bill
made no impression. No one knew how he man-
aged it, for no one saw. But one morning the
sugar was found soaking in his bathtub, and he
enjoying it immensely. The tub was too far
from the side of the cage for it to fall in.—W.
T. Tribune.

Antidotes for Poisons.

One day, as the boys and their tutor were climb-
ing over stones, poking about in the hope of
finding some relic, Mr. Wilson exclaimed: "Look
out for that poison ivy, boys!"
"But I thought the poison kind had only three
leaves, and this has five," cried John, who had
gone some distance from the others.
"There are two kinds of ivy here," replied Mr.
Wilson; "the one which you are looking at, John,

went over to a neighboring fountain and made
his abode. Returning, he held out his hands
for the money.
"Well, my lad," said the professor, "you have
earned your sixpence. Here it is."
"I didn't want it, and chap," returned the
boy, with a loudly air. "To can keep it and get
my hair cut!"

A Reading Lesson.

It is a well established fact that the average
school-teacher experiences a great deal of
difficulty when she attempts to enforce the clear
pronunciation of the terminal "g" of each
present participle.
"Robert," said the teacher of one of the lower
grades during the progress of a reading exercise,
"please read the first sentence."
A diminutive lad arose to his feet, and amid a
series of labored gasps breathed forth the fol-
lowing:
"See the horse runnin'!"
"Don't forget the 'g,' Robert," admonished the
teacher.
"Go! See the horse runnin'!"—September
Lippincott's.

Gems of Thought.

"...Today's labor—does it seem easy? You
know more and better. You know it is duty at
last."

PARTRIDGES ARE PLENTY UP PATTEN WAY.

Is the Virginia creeper, in the fall this ivy has
dark blue berries. We are looking at some
poison ivy over here; its berries are white and it
has three leaves.

"Well, I guess I know the difference," said
Abe. "Do you see my hand?"
"Yes," said Mr. Wilson; "I've been wondering
what was the matter with it."
"Well, I was poking around yesterday in the
woods, and I was careless, I suppose, because this
morning when I woke up I found I'd poisoned
myself."

"How did it feel?" asked John.
"It burned and itched, and it was all broken
out in red blotches and blisters."
"But what did you do for it?" asked John.
"Mother was kind and she gave me a wash of
baking soda, and the itching stopped after a
little while."

"How much baking soda did she use?" said
John, who always became interested in any-
thing of this kind.
"A tablespoonful in a teaspoon of water."

"Here's your old friend baking soda again,"
said Mr. Wilson; "you see, we use it for burns,
for sunburn and for eruptions caused by poisons
on the skin. Were any of you ever poisoned like
this?"

"I was," said Abe, who had proved such a
jolly companion that the boys had again invited
him to join them; "it was over here on the
island that I ate some potatoes last summer
because they looked good and juicy."

"What did you do for that?" said the inquisi-
tive John.
"Mother gave me a lot of warm water, a pint
at a time, and once or twice some with a little
mustard in it."

"What did that do to you?" said Jerry. "Gee,
I'm glad I didn't eat any potatoes!"
"I got sick at my stomach, and it all came
up," said Abe, "and then I felt better, only I
was so cold that mother put me to bed in warm
blankets and gave me hot coffee to drink."

"Your mother couldn't have done any better
if she had been a doctor," said Mr. Wilson, "for
she attended to the main things. She got rid of
the poison first and then braced you up after-
ward. There are many poisons, however, that
have to be treated in special ways. They need
an antidote."

"That's a funny word," said John. "What
does that mean, Guardian?"
"Well, it means something like this: when the
cook's baby drank the milk he had to have an an-
tidote—in other words, she had swallowed an
alkali, and she had to take an acid, which is an
antidote for an alkali. You remember they gave
her lemon juice; that's an acid."

"Why couldn't they have given her vinegar?"
said John. "Isn't that an acid?"

the post God ordained. You know it is in life
which God was pleased to give.—Edward Everett
Hale.

"When we go forward, believing that what
was true once is true forever, willing to try
whether our old-fashioned ways have had a great
success this summer will be much favored for
these light tone cloths."

"The pastel shades in cloth appear to have a
personal place in feminine affection, and the
modern and brilliant tones which have had a great
success this summer will be much favored for
these light tone cloths."

"A revival of the turquoise shades is pre-
dicted, having been heralded by several ex-
quisite turquoise costumes worn by noted leaders
of fashion during the height of the Paris season.
The color is repeated often in the new millinery,
and turquoise jeweled trimmings figure con-
spicuously among the latest importations, but
whether the color will be much used save as a
relieving note is a matter for doubt."

"Gold and silver embroideries promise to
have considerable favor and a touch of gold en-
ters into many of the prettiest new braids, galons
and applique trimmings. A cord of gold in many
textures finishes one edge of the velvet ribbon
bands which are so much liked as trimmings, and
soft draped girdles of gold or silver tulle or
cloth are details of some attractive imported
dinner gowns, house gowns and even visiting
gowns."

"The bagged coat is certainly to be re-
vived with this fall and has been chosen for a
goodly proportion of the first fall street suits. It
offers a change from the bolero and is more
generally becoming than the long, close-fitting
tailor coat or redingote."

"Great variety is seen in the bagged models
and without fail, without fail, the girls are ex-
ceedingly jaunty and modish. A belted model
originating with a French dressmaker famed for
his tailor costumes had a double-breasted body
with a plait laid from shoulder to belt on each
side of the front."

"The neck was collarless but fastened snugly
with this fall and has been chosen for a
goodly proportion of the first fall street suits. It
offers a change from the bolero and is more
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which his majesty contentedly replied in a
marginal note: "Danger lies not in the motor,
but in the hearts of men."

"The vitality of the small is remarkable. One
that was given to a card in a museum for four
years came to life being immersed in warm
water. Some specimens in the collection of a
naturalist revived after they apparently had
been dead for fifteen years."

"The picture postcard craze threatens to
overwhelm the French Postoffice Department.
The following case is said to have been typical.
From a microscopic seaside resort near Bou-
logne with three hundred permanent inhabitants,
thirty thousand picture postcards were sent off
in a month. The local postmistress could not
handle the mail. Her supply of one-cent stamps
gave out and she demanded for change of that
denomination at Boulogne was no good that she
could not obtain there a new supply. The visit-
ors had to use two-cent and four-cent stamps to
send their cards. What the daily stamp-out of
such postcards from popular watering places was
can be imagined."

"Randolph R. Freeman printed the first
newspaper issued below the level of the sea. It
came out at India, a station in the Mohave
Desert, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. He
calls it the Submarine. He once described his
journal as 'the low downest newspaper on
earth'; he uses paper of a 'submarine tint,'
and announces that his office 'is located 212 feet
from'—. His editorial departments are called
'Along the Coral Strand' and 'The Under-
water.' His many departments is dedicated to
McGraw, H. M. Mohave Desert Journal is
published at The Needles, and is called the
Needles Eye."

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